JUNE, 1785. THE NUMB. 2874.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1785.

BOARD OF TREASURY, *New-York, June* 13, 1785.

Frigate ALLIANCE.

On the First TUESDAY of Auguſt next,

Will be SOLD at public Auction,

At the MERCHANTS COFFEE-HOUSE, in the City of Philadelphia,

THE FRIGATE ALLIANCE, now lying in the river Delaware, with all her Tackle and Appurtenances (excepting her warlike appointments.)

A deſcription of the ſhip, and inventory of her tackle and appurtenances, will be publiſhed on the day of ſale.

The payment, for the convenience of the purchaſer, may be made in good negotiable notes, payable in four equal monthly inſtalments.

N. B. The ſale will commence at twelve o'clock preciſely.

To be lented, on the 26th of July next,

THAT noted and well known TAVERN, the BUNCH OF GRAPES, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, conſiſting of a three ſtory brick houſe, 52 feet in front, and a yard 196 feet deep, whereon are erected ſtables for 60 horſes, a kitchen, and other uſeful buildings. For terms apply to the Subſcriber, in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. MICHAEL MORGAN OBRIEN.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the COLLECTORS of the *Federal Supply and County Taxes*, that they pay off their reſpective Duplicates, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and thoſe who are ſtill in arrears for the Effective Supply Tax for 1782, within three weeks from this date. All delinquents will, after the expiration of the above mentioned times, be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons.

By Order of the Board of Commiſſioners,

GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

Lately imported, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

[Price SIX SHILLINGS]

DARYING EXEMPLIFIED; or the BUSINESS of

CHEESE-MAKING

LAID down from approved rules collected from the moſt experienced Dairy-women of ſeveral counties. Digeſted under various heads, from a ſeries of obſervations during thirty years practice in the cheeſe trade. Alſo the moſt approved method of making BUTTER. Likewiſe a diſſertation on Apple Trees, or the culture of the Orchard improved. The nature of Vegetation explained. With ſome obſervations of great importance to Huſbandry.

Extract from Arthur Young', *Remarks (in the* Monthly Review) *on* DARYING EXEMPLIFIED.

"THIS is a plain, practical and ſenſible performance; it "contains more knowledge in the art of making cheeſe, by far, "than any other book in our language. Large extracts from ſo "ſmall a volume, *within the compaſs of every one's purſe*, are not "neceſſary." And after having recited the chief ſubjects treated on, ſays, "All theſe and many other uſeful points are treated of "at large, in a very practical manner, evidently the Reſult of "experience." 6 w.

TO BE LETT,

A LOT of GROUND, under good poſt and rail fence, ſituate at the corner of Ninth and Race-ſtreets, being 66 feet front on Race, and 144 feet deep on Ninth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Penn-ſtreet.

June 16, 1785. J. SWANWICK.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of PHILIP MOSER, late of this city, deceaſed, will be expoſed to SALE, at public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, on Monday, the firſt day of Auguſt next, at ſix o'clock in the evening:

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front, on ſaid Union-ſtreet, 38 feet, and in depth 53 feet 4 inches, on which is a three ſtory brick houſe, and a two-ſtory ſtore adjoining, with a bake houſe, granaries, &c. back, in good order: Alſo one other lot, adjoining the above, containing in front on Union-ſtreet, 19 feet, and in depth 53 feet 4 inches, on which is a frame building, with the priviledge of a 4 feet alley on the eaſt. The whole now in the tenure of John Plankinhorn, until the firſt day of November next.

CONDITIONS:

One third of the whole purchaſe money to remain at intereſt during the natural life of Sophia Paulus (late Moſer.)

Seven hundred pounds to be paid on executing the deeds.

Two hundred pounds 13th Auguſt, 1789.

Three hundred pounds 16th December, 1791.

The remainder 25th January, 1794.

Intereſt to be paid annually.

A title and poſſeſſion will be given on payment of the above ſums, and giving ſecurity for the remainder to Philip Boehm, by

SOPHIA PAULUS, Executrix,
PHILIP BOEHM, Executor.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1785. 6 w.

Salem, New-Jerſey, June 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the ſubſcribers, priſoners, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they meet at the houſe of Mary Burroughs, in the town of Salem, on Thurſday, the 21ſt day of July next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors effects may not be taken, and they diſcharged from confinement according to law.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
SAMUEL MARRYOTT,
JOSEPH ACTON.

20th of 6th Month, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, and county of Montgomery, on the 3 inſt. a cheſnut ſorrel MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter; ſhe has a ſnip, and ſtar, alſo ſome ſaddle ſpots, and all round, ſuppoſed to be about 7 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER.

[*From the* London Gazette *of April* 30, 1785.]

At the court at St. *James's*, the 8th of *April*, 1785.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

WHEREAS by an act paſſed in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament, entitled, "An act for further continuing, for "a limited time, an act made in the twenty-third year of the "reign of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "An act for pre-"venting certain inſtruments from being required from ſhips "belonging to the United States of America, and to give to "his majeſty, for a limited time, certain powers for the bet-"ter carrying on trade and commerce between the ſubjects of "his majeſty's dominions and the inhabitants of the ſaid Uni-"ted States," and for continuing, for a limited time, an act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "An act to extend the powers of an act, made in the "twenty-third year of his preſent majeſty, for giving his ma-"jeſty certain powers for the better carrying on trade and "commerce between the ſubjects of his majeſty's dominions, "and the inhabitants of the United States of America, to the "trade and commerce of this kingdom, with the Britiſh colo-"nies and plantations in America, with reſpect to certain ar-"ticles therein mentioned," it is enacted, that the ſaid acts, and all the matters and things therein contained, ſhall continue and be in force until the 5th day of April, 1786; his Majeſty doth thereupon, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby order and declare, that any unmanufactured goods and merchandizes, the importation of which into this kingdom is not prohibited by law, (except oil) and any pitch, tar, turpentine, indigo, maſts, yards and bowſprits, being the growth or production of any of the United States of America, may (until further orders) be imported directly from thence into any of the ports of this kingdom, either in Britiſh or American ſhips, by Britiſh ſubjects, or by any of the people inhabiting in, or belonging to the ſaid United States, or any of them, and may be entered and landed in any port in this kingdom, upon payment of the ſame duties as the like ſort of goods or merchandize are or may be ſubject and liable to, if imported by Britiſh ſubjects, in Britiſh ſhips, from any Britiſh iſland or plantation in America, and no other, notwithſtanding ſuch goods or merchandize, or the ſhips in which the ſame may be brought, may not be accompanied with the certificates or other documents heretofore required by law:—

And it is hereby further ordered, that there ſhall be the ſame drawbacks, exemptions and bounties on merchandizes and goods exported from Great-Britain, into the territories of the ſaid United States of America, or any of them, as are or may be allowed by law, upon the exportation of the like goods or merchandize to any of the iſlands, plantations, or colonies, belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain in America; and that (until further order) there ſhall be allowed and paid the ſame drawbacks on the exportation of any ſort of foreign hemp, or foreign iron exported from Great-Britain into any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, or into the territories of the United States of America, or any of them, as are or may be allowed by law upon the exportation of the like ſort of hemp or iron, and under the ſame rules, regulations, reſtrictions, penalties and forfeitures in all reſpects, as ſuch drawbacks are allowed and paid, or are ſubject and liable to by law, upon the exportation of ſuch hemp and iron into other foreign parts.

And his Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, that any tobacco, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the ſaid United States of America, may (until further order) be imported directly from thence, in manner abovementioned, and may be landed in this kingdom; and upon the importer paying down, in ready money, the duty commonly called the old ſubſidy (except as herein after excepted) ſuch tobacco may be warehouſed under his Majeſty's locks, upon the importer's own bond for payment of all the farther duties due for ſuch tobacco, within the time limited by law, according to the nett weight and quantity of ſuch tobacco, at the time it ſhall be ſo landed, with the ſame allowances for the payment of ſuch farther duties, and under the like reſtrictions and regulations in all other reſpects, not altered by this order, as ſuch tobacco is and may be warehouſed by virtue of any act or acts of parliament in force: But it is his Majeſty's pleaſure nevertheleſs, that upon the importation of any ſuch tobacco into the ports of London, Briſtol, Portſmouth, Cowes, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Falmouth, Whitehaven, Hull, Greenock, and Port Glaſgow, or either of them, in the manner herein before expreſſed, the importer ſhall be at liberty, until further order, to enter into bond for the payment, as well of the duty commonly called the old ſubſidy, as of all the farther duties due for ſuch tobacco, but without any allowance for prompt payment of the ſaid duty, commonly called the old ſubſidy, or any other of the duties which were formerly payable in ready money; and that if any tobacco, which has been or ſhall be ſo imported, during the continuance of this order, from the territories of the ſaid United States, into the ſaid ports of London, Briſtol, Portſmouth, Cowes, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Falmouth, Whitehaven, Hull, Greenock, and Port Glaſgow, ſhall be afterwards taken, within the time limited, out of the warehouſes wherein the ſame ſhall be ſecured under his Majeſty's locks, in manner herein before directed, at either of the abovementioned ports, to be exported directly from thence, the bonds which have been or ſhall be entered into for payment of the ſaid duties, ſhall be diſcharged in the manner directed by the ſeveral acts of parliament now in force.

And, for the purpoſe of regulating the trade and commerce between the people and territories belonging to the Crown of Great Britain in the Weſt-Indies, including in that deſcription the Bahama iſlands, and the Bermuda or Somers iſlands, and the people and territories belonging to the ſaid United States of America, his Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, that no goods or commodities, whatſoever, except pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp and flax, maſts, yards and bowſprits, ſtaves, heading, boards, timber, ſhingles, and all other ſpecies of lumber; horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and all other ſpecies of live ſtock and live proviſions; peaſe, beans, potatoes, wheat, flour, bread, biſcut, rice, oats, barley, and all other ſpecies of grain, being the growth or production of any of the ſaid United States of America, ſhall be imported from any of the ſaid United States of America, into any of his Majeſty's Weſt-India iſlands, the Bahama iſlands, and the Burmuda or Somers iſlands; and that ſuch goods may, until further order, be imported by Britiſh ſubjects only, and in no other than Britiſh built ſhips, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law; and that rum, ſugar, melaſſes, coffee, cocoa-nuts, ginger and pimento, may (until further order) be exported by Britiſh ſubjects, in Britiſh built ſhips, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law, in any of the ſaid iſlands to any port or place within the ſaid United States, upon payment of the ſame duties upon exportation, and ſubject to the like rules, regulations, ſecurities and reſtrictions, as the ſame articles by law are or may be ſubject and liable to, if exported to any Britiſh colony or plantation in America; and the bonds and ſecurities heretofore required to be taken for ſuch ſhips carrying ſuch goods, ſhall and may be cancelled and diſcharged, upon the like certificates as are required by the ſaid recited act, made in the twenty-third year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, to diſcharge any bonds given in Great-Britain for the due landing any other goods in the ſaid United States of America.

And his Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, that no goods or commodities, being the growth or manufacture of the ſaid United States, ſhall be imported into the provinces of Nova-Scotia, or New-Brunſwick, and their reſpective dependencies, except horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and all other ſpecies of live ſtock and live proviſions; peaſe, beans, potatoes, wheat, flour, bread, biſcuit, rice, oats, barley, and all other ſpecies of grain; and alſo lumber of every ſort; and that the above articles ſhall be imported by Britiſh ſubjects only, and in none other than Britiſh built ſhips, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law, and during ſuch limitted times only as the Governors or Commanders in Chief for the time being of the ſaid provinces and their reſpective dependencies, ſhall with the advice of their reſpective Councils, by proclamation, declare the importation of any of the ſaid articles to be neceſſary for the ſupply of the inhabitants of the ſaid provinces.

And his Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, that no goods or commodities of the growth or manufacture of the ſaid United States ſhall be imported into any of the ports of the province of Quebec. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

HAGUE, *April* 25.

THE States General have appointed M. Martin Vander Goes, Secretary to the Magiſtracy of the Hague, to be their Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark.

April 27. We learn that the navigation of the Scheldt is not ſo much an obſtacle to a peace with the Emperor, as the ceſſion of Maeſtricht and the county of Overmeuſe. It is added, that the equivalent offered in money is ſeveral millions below the demands of the Emperor.

Elſineur, March 19. We have accounts from Copenhagen, that ſeveral merchants there have ſtopped payment, and among the reſt the agent Wolfert, who has failed for above two tons of gold.

Verſailles, April 17. The ſieur Doray, an officer of cavalry, had the 15th inſtant the honour to preſent to the King a clock of his own invention, which was executed by the ſieur Lamy Gonge, of Verſailles. The globe incloſing the clock repreſents a Montgolfier, or balloon, which every Sunday at the laſt ſtroke of twelve, riſes from the marble pedeſtal, and takes up a gallery in which are ſeen figures repreſenting two ærial travellers. To the ingenuity of the device, this work adds great ſkill in the execution.

Vienna, April 10. Although England has hitherto ſeemed inclined to remain entirely neuter with reſpect to our differences with the Dutch, yet it is not doubted here but that power will ſoon enter into a treaty of alliance with our court and that of Peterſburgh. Indeed, it is even ſaid, that the Engliſh Ambaſſador is actually buſied with the Prince de Kaunitz in drawing up the articles of ſuch an alliance, which uniting the forces of the three powers, would be ſufficient to ſurmonnt the obſtacles which the other Sovereigns of Europe would wiſh to throw in the way to hinder the ſucceſs of the great projects of our Monarch.

April 11. It is not againſt us only that the Turks at preſent are inclined to be troubleſome; they alſo openly brave the Ruſſians; and we are informed they have attacked and defeated ſome troops of the Czar d'Imirette. It will be ſeen whether the Empreſs will ſupport her new dependent. The Turks have alſo ſeized, under divers pretences, ſome ſhips belonging to the Ruſſians.

All the advices from the Ukraine announce the appearances of an approaching war. It is abſolutely true, that the number of the troops has lately been very conſiderably augmented, and that a conſiderable army is forming of Ruſſian troops in Livonia.

Letters from Wallachia adviſe, that the Ottoman miniſtry has ſent the moſt rigorous orders to the Princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, to avoid all correſpondence with foreign powers; but as the Porte at the ſame time permits the eſtabliſhment of foreign Conſuls, it is apparent that it will be extremely difficult to eradicate all correſpondence.

Paris, April 14. We have accounts from India, that the Dutch at Batavia are building 15 ſail of the line, which fleet is deſtined to render the Dutch forces reſpectable in the Indian ocean. Every one there is charmed to ſee the Republic of the United Provinces augmenting their forces by ſea and land. The alliance which will be concluded upon between our court and that power immediately after ſettling of their differences with the Emperor, will form ſuch a union of forces and reſources as will put both powers out of danger from the deſigns of any Sovereign of Europe to their diſadvantage.

LONDON, *May* 1.

On Saturday evening an expreſs arrived at the foreign Secretary's office, St. James's, from the Earl of Cheſterfield, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Madrid; which, on account of the importance of its contents, was immediately carried to the King at Windſor.

A paper in the manner of a Memorial from the Court of Madrid, is come over by this conveyance, in which it ſeems

the Catholic King is become an accuſer, in the affair of the Britiſh logwood cutters on the Moſquito Shore; where it is inſiſted the Britiſh ſettlers were the firſt aggreſſors; that they have gone beyond their ſtipulated boundaries, ill-treating the ſubjects of Spain, and uſing the officers of his Catholic Majeſty with inſult and inſolence. This is the account which Don Galvez, Governor of the Havanna, has tranſmitted home to Spain, and which is likely to become a bone of contention between the two powers, unleſs it is ſpeedily ſettled.

May 2. Letters arrived with the expreſs over land from Bengal, mention, that by the laſt accounts received there from Madras, they learned that Lord Macartney had appointed General Braithwaite to the command of the Circars, the moſt important, and now the moſt lucrative command in the gift of the Madraſs Government. The General was perfectly recovered from the effects of his long captivity.

Deſirous of giving every information to the public upon matters of general importance, and of general import, we have obtained from a moſt reſpectable correſpondent the following ſhort but ſatisfactory account of the diſpute between the Emperor and the Dutch:

The cloſing of the Scheldt depends on a treaty at Munſter, between the United States and the Emperor, Jan. 13, 1648.

There are no other parties to it—1648 was the year of the decapitation of Charles the Firſt, conſequently England could take no part in it.

The fourteenth article, on which it depends, is ſhort: —— *L'Eſcaut occidental, les canaux des Sas et de Schwin, celui ci abouiſſants, ſeront tenus clos a cote des Etats.*—Viz: The Weſtern Scheldt, the canals of the Sas and the Schwin, which fall into it, ſhall be cloſed in the ſide of the country which belongs to the States.

This is ſo clear as to need no comment. The Dutch have built ſeveral forts, to prevent the navigation of the Scheldt to all but their own ſhips.

The Emperor contends, however, that this treaty does not bind, becauſe Holland has not fulfilled her engagements in other reſpects, viz. about Maeſtricht and the Barrier Treaty.

By the Barrier Treaty, 1716, the Dutch were to poſſeſs and garriſon certain towns, but to keep them in repair; this they have not done, and the Emperor has claims for repairs to a large extent.

The claims of the Emperor to Maeſtricht is as follows:

Upon the irruption of Louis XIV, 1672, into Holland, the Count Montery, Governor of the Low Countries, gave a ſecret aſſiſtance to Holland; and Spain made a treaty ſoon after with them, whereby Holland agreed to give up Maeſtricht, the Country of Vroenhoven and Outermeuſe to Spain, as poſſeſſors of the Low Countries, if Louis XIV. did not make any acquiſition; or in terms of the treaty, "if matters remained upon the ſame footing, mutually when peace ſhould be reſtored."

By the treaty of Nimeguen, 1686, Louis XIV. relinquiſhed all his conqueſts in Holland. Spain put in her claims, but Holland pleaded certain mortgages, which the Prince of Orange had upon Maeſtricht againſt that ceſſion.

Charles II. of Spain, with the uſual Spaniſh good faith, paid off the mortgage, and ſatisfied the Prince of Orange; the negociation trained on till his death, but that event produced the ſucceſſion war, and threw every thing into confuſſion.

The treaty of Utrecht gave the Low-Countries to the German branch of the Houſe of Auſtria, with all the rights, claims, &c. of Spain.

The claim was renewed in 1738, by the Emperor Charles IV. and Commiſſioners met at Bruſſels; but his death, and the difficulties that aroſe about the Pragmatic Sanction, and ſucceſſion of Maria Thereſa, rendered the negociation abortive.

This claim, and that of the repairs of the barrier towns, are ſuch, as, if they were fairly diſcuſſed in a court of law, would be good. The Emperor, however, waved them, provided the Dutch gave up the free navigation of the Scheldt.

Maeſtricht, and a partial navigation of the Scheldt, viz. for *his own* were offered by the Dutch laſt ſummer, but not accepted.

The partial navigation of the Scheldt has again been offered lately, and accepted, it is believed, as the terms of a pacification.

May 4. The greateſt obſtacles to the concluſion of the peace between the Emperor and the Dutch ſeem principally to ariſe from a miſunderſtanding that prevails between the United Provinces, ſome of them being ready to ſubmit to any condition, whilſt others ſeem diſpoſed to riſk the event of a war, rather than put up with the imperious demands of Joſeph II. —— Amongſt the opponents to peace the province of Guelderland is the moſt obſtinate.

In conſequence of ſome plan in agitation relative to the employment of felons in the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, two of the engineers belonging to the Board of Ordinance are ordered down there to take compleat ſurveys of them during the ſummer, that Government may be provided with the neceſſary information thereon by the next ſeſſion of Parliament.

May 5. Admiral Campbell takes leave of the King at St. James's to-morrow, preparatory to his going to his command at Newfoundland, of which place he is ſole governor; the Saliſbury man of war, of 50 guns, now waits his arrival at Spithead, with the Hebe frigate of 36 guns, and Merlin of 18 guns, which are alſo going to that ſtation. The Winchelſea and San Leocadia frigates, which are a part of the ſquadron, the ſame as laſt year, ſailed from Spithead on Saturday laſt.

General Haldimand goes out in the Saliſbury of 50 guns, with Admiral Campbell, with whom he is to make a ſurvey of the fortifications at Newfoundland, and from thence a frigate is to carry him to his government at Quebec.

May 6. A report is current, that it is the intention of the miniſtry to ſubmit a bill to the conſideration of Parliament, ſoon after the approaching receſs, for conſtituting a Board of Commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of enquiring into the nature of the commercial intercourſe between Great-Britain and the United States of America, and to make a report thereof to the Houſe, preparatory to meaſures being adopted for eſtabliſhing, on a permanent baſis, a ſyſtem for the regulation of the commerce of the two countries.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, April 8.

"Prince Dolgorwſky, the Ruſſia Miniſter, having requeſted of our auguſt Sovereign, the reaſon of the different movements of his troops, his Majeſty has given for anſwer, that it appeared ſtrange to him, that her Ruſſian Majeſty was ſo attached to the intereſt of the houſe of Auſtria, as it would affect the quiet of Europe, and run great danger of loſing her equal balance: That for himſelf, as Member of the Empire, and guarantee of the intereſt of all the other Sovereigns of the ſame Empire, and as puiſſance in particular, he would do the utmoſt in his power, even if reduced to his own power, to ſuſtain in the rights of Germany, an upright balance in Europe.

"Prince Dolgorwſky, who had liſtened to his Majeſty, without interrupting him, began to anſwer, following the inſtructions he had received: That his miſtreſs found the behaviour of the Dutch more ſtrange; that it was difficult to explain the reaſon of their reſiſtance to the juſt demands of the Emperor, if ſhe did not ſuſpect that ſome other powers encouraged them, and that ſhe looked upon his Pruſſian Majeſty in particular, as the encourager of their obſtinacy; that ſuch an act would ſurpriſe Europe, and not the particular projects againſt Germany and the political balance, which, without doubt, had no other foundation than the chimerical fearfulneſt which his Majeſty intended to ſow among the other powers; that being aſſured of the juſtneſs of the intentions of Joſeph II. the Empreſs found needleſs all the precautions which they might believe to have a right to take, and that all the care they took to detach her from her illuſtrious ally, became abſolutely ſuperfluous."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 21.

"It is aſſured that ſome preliminary articles that are to ſerve for the baſis of an accommodation between the Court of Vienna and the Republic of Holland, have been ſigned by the Emperor's Ambaſſador, and thoſe of the Uuited States. Others pretend, nevertheleſs, that in the conference between theſe Miniſters, nothing was done but the exchanging of their full powers, as the negociations could not be renewed without that formality. They add, that another courier from Vienna, was expected in order to know whether the Emperor will deſiſt from ſome articles which the States General cannot admit as the foundation of the reconciliation. On account of the diſtance between the Courts intereſted in the negociation, the arrangement of the different difficulties require a conſiderable time."

It is confidently aſſerted that there are letters in London, received by expreſs from the Continent, containing accounts that the preliminary articles of peace, between the Emperor and the Dutch, were laſt week ſigned by the Miniſters of the reſpective powers.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, April 19.

"The public affairs of the country, ſo far as regard our differences with the Emperor, wear a much more pleaſant aſpect than they did ſome time ago: and there ſeems little doubt but matters will be accommodated, but ſentiments differ in regard to conditions. The Republic will purchaſe the peace with a ſtipulated ſum, and it is ſuppoſed the Emperor on his part, has receded a little from his firſt demand of an unlimited freedom, in the navigation of the Scheldt from Antwerp to the ſea.

Every account received from abroad by Saturday's French and Dutch mails, tend to confirm the intelligence of the peace being agreed upon between the Emperor and the Dutch; but another circumſtance that ſeems to ſtamp on it the ſeal of incontrovertible certainty is, that an expreſs arrived yeſterday at at the houſe of his Excellency Baron Van Leyden, the Dutch Ambaſſador at our Court, with poſitive information, that the 10th of next month is fixed for the ratification of the preliminary treaty, under the mediation of the French and Ruſſian Courts.—This deſirable event would have taken place ſooner, had not the Mynheers raiſed difficulties on an article too repugnant to their well-known attachment to pecuniary matters. The great object of diſpute was the ſum of 200,000l. ſterling. This alone retarded the progreſs of the negociation, and was like to have put an end to it. Had the Emperor been equally tenacious on the ſcore of ducats as the diſintereſted Hollanders, the latter might, at their coſt, have verified the old adage, "a penny wiſe and a pound fooliſh."

Several ſhips are arrived at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, which left Virginia the 16th of February, and bring accounts that money is very ſcarce in that Colony. Engliſh guineas are held in ſuch eſtimation that they clip a piece off each of them, to keep them in the country. The guineas however will not ſtay there; and many are brought to Whitehaven in their mutilated ſtate. Whatever were the ideas formed by the Americans a few years ago, of the bleſſings of independence, they now ſpeak feelingly of the change in their ſituation, their enormous taxes, their reſtrained trade to the Weſt-Indies, the anarchy among the common people, and the capture of their ſhips by the Algerines. The crews of the Whitehaven ſhips ſay, that nothing but Britiſh goods ſell in Virginia; and the planters on ſome of the moſt conſiderable rivers have declared againſt ſending a ſingle hogſhead of tobacco to either Holland or France, having fully proved that the Engliſh is the beſt market.

A letter from Paris, dated April 28, ſays, "The laſt letters from Peterſburgh confirm to us, that the movements of the Turks have excited ſome uneaſineſs, and eſpecially the numerous tribes in Grand Tartary, who this ſpring may pour down, not upon the Crimea, which is ſafe from their incurſions, but upon the other provinces belonging to the Empire of Ruſſia. Government is at great pains to prevent any intelligence on this ſubject from tranſpiring, but the precautions taken have only increaſed the doubts of the merchants, who had ſpeculated on the trade in the Black Sea, and are now againſt engaging, ſo that government is obliged to furniſh Cherſon and the other parts of the Crimea with proviſions."

B O S T O N, June 18.

The General Aſſembly of New-Hampſhire have appointed a committee to wait on the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, to aſcertain what laws have been enacted here, the operation of which make it expedient that the neighbouring States adopt acts ſimilar thereto.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that as the late arrival of Britiſh merchants, factors and agents, has been a great cauſe of the embarraſſed ſtate of our trade and commerce, whether it will not be neceſſary for the preſent General Court to enact a particular law reſpecting ſuch perſons, that ſuch reſidents ſhould not fruſtrate the intentions of any alien acts of this State, by naturalization; and whether ſuch interlopers ſhould not be obliged to pay at leaſt *one thouſand pounds* to the Commonwealth for this privilege; otherways, all acts of this State will ſoon become of little avail, in hindering ſuch reſidents from receiving every advantage in their importations, under the ſanction of being ſubjects to theſe States.---This fineſſe may be practiſed with a view to ſet aſide the extra duties impoſed on aliens.---The queſtion is, whether Britiſh merchants, agents and factors who reſide among us, with a view of improving Britiſh gewgaws and other manufactures from England, and collecting the currency for remittances, can be conſidered as valuable members of Society?--- or rather, whether ſuch reſidents are nuiſances to the community, and ought not, by every meaſure poſſible, to be ſo embarraſſed in their commercial concerns, as to oblige them to return *whence they came.*

The ſame Correſpondent farther obſerves, that however plauſible the idea of *emigration* may be urged, he hopes this gauze covering will not ſo far deceive any one, as to loſe the diſtinction between emigration for the improvement of our manufactures and agriculture, and the trifling venders of *balloons* and ribbands.

P R O V I D E N C E, *June* 18.

Since our laſt Captain Gideon Crawford, in the Sloop Betſey, arrived here in 13 days from Cape-Francois, by whom we learn, that a brig from New-London, Captain Star, was ſeized at the Cape the 22d of May, on a charge of having contraband goods on board. She had not been condemned when Captain Crawford ſailed.

The General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut, in their late ſeſſions, paſſed an act inveſting Congreſs with powers to regulate the commerce of the United States.

L I T C H F I E L D, *June* 21.

On Thurſday evening laſt, there was a moſt violent tornado, or hurricane, accompanied with a heavy and ſevere ſhower of hail, at and in the neighbourhood of Sharon; which, with infinite regret we aſſure our readers, has materially damaged many, and totally deſtroyed ſome very valuable fields of Engliſh and other grain, in that vicinity, and greatly injured the fruit, &c. as trees of conſiderable bigneſs were either broken down, or torn up by the roots; and fences, within the limits of its direction, were likewiſe ſo effectually demoliſhed, as to leave many fields entirely open. The roofs of 3 barns, the property of Mr. Samuel Canfield, Merchant; John Canfield, Eſq; and Lieut. ------- Taylor, were blown off,---and the dwelling houſe of Dr. Aſhur Shepard, and ------- Griſwould, Eſq; were conſiderably injured; many of their windows being broken to pieces by the hail ſtones.

Corroborating accounts, obtained of gentlemen from the ſtate of New-York, give us ſufficient confidence likewiſe to acquaint our readers, that on Sunday the 12th inſtant, a ſevere ſtorm of hail, attended with a ſtrong whirlwind, thunder and lightning, extended itſelf in different directions from Kinderhook, in that, to Waſhington, in this ſtate; which has laid waſte many very large, valuable and flouriſhing fields of grain, deſtroyed the fruit, and committed many other ravages. Our informants ſay, that hail-ſtones were found on the morning ſucceeding the ſtorm, which meaſured eight inches in circumference.

Same evening a griſt-mill, ſtanding in Livingſton's Manor, containing upwards of one thouſand buſhels of wheat, was ſet on fire by lightning, and, with its contents, entirely conſumed.

We are happy to obſerve, that on Thurſday laſt a large building was erected, at the South Farms in this town, for the laudable purpoſe of holding ſacred and divine worſhip,---which was compleated without the occurrence of any unfortunate event.

N E W - Y O R K, June 24.

Two Eaſt-India ſhips have lately been fitted out in the river Thames for the Americans. It is not believed that they were altogether owned in America; on the contrary, it is ſaid, that ſome in London have choſen to open a trade to the Eaſt-Indies under the American flag, as other ports have under the Imperial flag. One of theſe ſhips was for Bengal, and the other for China.

Extract of a letter from Cork, April 1.

"The merchants of this city having received information, that, from ſo long a continuation of eaſterly winds, many homeward-bound veſſels from America and the Weſt-Indies are now near this coaſt, unable to make the land, and in great want of the neceſſaries of life, have, at their own expence, diſpatched a faſt ſailing cutter to cruiſe off Cape Clear, laden with bread, water, beef, pork, and likewiſe freſh proviſions, in order to adminiſter immediate relief to ſuch as may be found in need thereof. The management of this expedition is entruſted to a confidential perſon, who goes ſupercargo, and is directed to relieve whoever he may meet with in diſtreſs, no matter to what country they belong, or whither they are bound. He has it alſo in particular charge not to accept the ſmalleſt return for what aſſiſtance he may happily afford, as the gentlemen who promoted this undertaking conſider themſelves amply rewarded by the pleaſure which reſults from ſo benevolent an action. The humane idea was no ſooner ſuggeſted, than, in order to carry it into immediate effect, a liberal ſubſcription was filled up with alacrity.

A report prevails that the Havannah is opened for the reception of American veſſels.

By the late papers from Baltimore there appears to be a vigorous ſtruggle between the members of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church, and thoſe of the other churches in that ſtate. One party is endeavouring to have the Epiſcopal, the eſtabliſhed church, at which the other party is highly, and perhaps juſtly diſpleaſed.

A writer in the controverſy, with much propriety obſerves, "That our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, any more than on our opinions in phyſic or geometry----- that the opinions of men, and the modes of worſhip practiſed by them, are not the objects of civil government---that it is time enough for the rightful purpoſes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles brake out into overt-acts againſt peace and good-order, and finally that *truth* is great and will prevail, and be ſupported and encouraged if left to itſelf.

At a meeting of the committee of American loyaliſts, ſettled on the Bahama Iſlands, the 8th Inſtant, they reſolved as follows:

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Speech of Lieutenant-Governor Powell, at the concluſion of the late ſeſſion of Aſſembly, ſo far as reſpects the oppoſition made by the American Loyaliſts to the preſent weak and contemptible adminiſtration, is illiberal, untrue, and malicious, evidently calculated, under the influence of a deſpicable faction, to inſult and oppreſs his Majeſty's faithful American Loyaliſts ſettled in theſe Iſlands.

That it clearly appears, from the moſt undoubted teſtimony, that the ſaid Lieutenant-Governor Powell hath violated his promiſe, moſt ſolemnly pledged to the body of the American Loyaliſts, to diſſolve the preſent illegal and unconſtitutional aſſembly.

June 27. The preparations and threatenings keep going on againſt Algiers, which prepares with equal ardor and vigor to repel the impending ſtorm; and the Dey of that regency ſeems to venture to add Great-Britain to the number of his already numerous adverſaries.

A N N A P O L I S, *June* 23.

On Friday laſt arrived in this port the brig Rebecca, Captain Garſton, from St. Euſtatius---A gentleman on board has favored us with the following:

"On Monday, the 6th inſt. at about 5 o'clck in the morning, lat. 34, N. long. 70, 34, W. we ſaw a ſail to windward, with colours (ſuppoſed to be French) hoiſted as a ſignal of diſtreſs, and firing to leeward, we concluded ſhe was really ſo; at ſeven we hoiſted our colours and laid to until ſhe came alongſide; ſhe proved a ſhip of about 20 guns, with Spaniſh colours; ſhe hailed us, and demanded from whence we came, and where bound, in a language we could not well underſtand; but Capt. Garſton anſwered, and informed them; they then ordered him to hoiſt out his boat and come on board; he anſwered, it leaked ſo bad he could not; what did they want? they ſaid there was war, that they were a King's ſhip from Lavadecrus, and wanted to ſearch his hold; they then ordered us to haul round to windward while they got out their own boat, which they did in a very little time, and were coming on board with twelve or thirteen men; at the ſame time we ſaw as many more going aloft. Capt. Garſton immediately ordered his hands to make ſail, which they willingly obeyed; the boat ſeeing our intention, put about, and rowed for the ſhip again, which prevented their firing for ſome time; after the boat got out of danger they fired and gave chace for about two hours, then hauled their wind and ſtood to the eaſtward, but ſoon after came to."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *June* 29.

We learn from Boſton, that the General Court has made ſome alterations and amendments in an act, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of a General Court, commonly known by the name of the STAMP ACT.----That part of the act, in particular, which laid a duty by a ſtamp on news-papers, almanacks and notes of hand, is repealed.

Perhaps there is no meaſure more indiſpenſably neceſſary here, than the impoſition of ſome extra duty upon tranſient perſons, by which they may be compelled to contribute to the ſupport of the ſtate, to the diminution of whoſe wealth they contribute ſo effectually. It is pretty evident that of the ſpecie which has been drained from theſe ſtates, ſince the peace, one half, at leaſt, has been carried away by thoſe tranſient adventurers, who flit away with all the money they can gather, before the collection of the taxes comes on, and thus defraud the ſtate of its juſt right.---- Quere, Ought not perſons of this deſcription be obliged to give ſecurity for the payment of their quota of the taxes of the ſtate? Tranſient perſons, in the Bahama iſlands, pay two per cent. more than thoſe perſons eſtabliſhed there; whereas here they moſtly pay nothing.

Every man in America, who, either from motives of ſelf-intereſt, or the more exalted motives of patriotiſm and philanthro-

py, feels himself affected in the ſituation of theſe riſing republics, muſt ſincerely rejoice, that the principal ſtates in the union entertain, at length, a juſt idea of the only radical cure that can poſſibly be applied to our diſtreſſes; that is, to inveſt Congreſs with ſuch a power of regulating our trade, as may enable them to counteract thoſe illiberal and impolitic ſyſtems, whoſe influence, like that of a malignant comet, has operated ſo banefully throughout the ſtates.

Recent letters from Europe inform us, that the Pope has opened two ports, Civita Vecchia on the Mediterranean Sea, and Ancona, on the Adriatic Gulph, for the admiſſion of veſſels belonging to the United States of America, on terms of reciprocity; and has, moreover, nominated perſons at each of theſe ports, to render every neceſſary ſervice to thoſe Americans who may arrive there; ſtipulating only, that the ſubjects of the papacy ſhall meet with ſimilar friendly treatment in the ports of the United States. We are informed that application on the above ſubject, for the purpoſe of opening a new vent for the New-England cod-fiſh, was made by the American Commiſſioners in Europe, to the Pope's Nuncio, who tranſmitted an account of the propoſition to his ſovereign, by whom he was empowered to conclude the buſineſs as above mentioned.

A Correſpondent ſays, "I would not wiſh to add to the diſtreſſes of thoſe who are already under the greateſt afflictions; but I cannot be ſilent when I read weekly in the papers of ſeveral arrivals in the different Ports of the United States from Nova-Scotia, many of them have brought numbers of loyal ſubjects from that dreary part of the globe, being obliged to return to the country they have injured, or *ſtarve*.

"Some days ago a veſſel arrived in this port from Nova-Scotia or Shelburne, in which came ſeveral of thoſe loyal ſubjects; what their deſign in coming is, I will not determine; but letters brought by the ſame veſſel from ſome who are in the greateſt diſtreſs for want of food and other neceſſaries of life, give the caution to their friends from whom they expect relief, *to ſend the ſame in Britiſh veſſels*. Humanity ſhudders at the thought, but what true American can think of paying freight to foreigners for that relief which he would wiſh to ſend to any of his unhappy connections, while our veſſels are not permitted to enter their ports."

Extract of a letter from Danville, in Kentucky, dated May 31.

"Our ſecond Convention has met, and now ſitting. They have reſolved on making application to the Legiſlature of Virginia for an act of ſeparation at their next ſeſſion; and a petition is now drafting for that purpoſe, which will be read in the Convention this day. An addreſs will alſo be handed out to the people, on the expediency of the meaſure.

"Several late Acts of the Virginia Aſſembly, which operate grievouſly on this diſtrict, have anticipated the application at an earlier period than was generally thought of; though perhaps it may be better for us in the end.

"This new ſtate is to be called "*The Commonwealth of Kentucky*," and by computation contains at this time 30,000 ſouls; but before a ſeparation can take place muſt be vaſtly increaſed.

"The ſavages ſtill continue to do miſchief, tho' chiefly about the Ohio river; but it is not of any conſiderable conſequence."

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, South-Carolina, dated June 4.

"The preſent ſcarcity of caſh has made this place become diſmal; for there is nothing now talked of but the want of money; indeed our old merchants are almoſt ruined for the want of it. No crops laſt year from our planters, and very little hopes this year; ſo that God only knows what will become of them. Britiſh merchants will be, I am afraid, the ruin of not only this ſtate, but all America; for every dirty advantage they can take, they eagerly catch at. I wiſh, and am in hopes, the people will not remain long dormant; for it is now time to rouſe and ſend theſe miniſterial agents and factors from amongſt us."

We are informed that a petition has been preſented by the ſtate of South-Carolina to Congreſs, praying that a Federal Court may be appointed, conformably to the articles of confederation and perpetual union; to decide a diſpute concerning boundaries between the ſaid ſtate and the ſtate of Georgia: In conſequence of which we are further informed, Congreſs came to the following reſolution:

"Reſolved, That the ſecond Monday in May next, be aſſigned for the appearance of the ſtates of South-Carolina and Georgia, by their lawful agents."

Saturday laſt arrived here, the ſhip Van Berkel, Captain Campbell, in ſix weeks from Amſterdam.---Letters of the 10th of May, received by this veſſel, mention, that although recruiting and other preparations for war were ſtill carried on, yet they were in great hope and expectation that the negociations for peace would terminate happily; but we have no particulars of theſe intereſting affairs.

From New Lloyd's Liſt, from April 29, to May 3.

Captain Ward, of the Little Joe, arrived at Liverpool, it is reported, took up the crew of the Providence, French, from Charleſton to London, which foundered.

Captain Lyon of the Molly and Betſey, arrived at Liverpool, ſpoke the George, Curtis, on the 9th inſtant, about 30 leagues weſtward of Cape Clear, who had his upper works ſtove in, loſt his water caſks, throwed three hogſheads of tobacco overboard, and were at the pumps every half hour.

We hear, that on Thurſday laſt Congreſs, purſuant to the reſolution of the 7th of March laſt, proceeded to the election of a Miniſter Plenipotentiary to ſucceed Mr. J. Adams, at the Court of the United Netherlands; and the ballots being taken, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Eſq; was elected. [His Excellency William Livingſton, Eſq; the preſent Governor of New-Jerſey, a gentleman in high eſteem for his many patriotic and unwearied exertions.]

Congreſs alſo proceeded to the election of a Deputy Secretary of Congreſs, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Roger Olden was elected.

By the Bahama Gazette, dated the 11th inſtant, we find the utmoſt diſcontent prevails among the Britiſh merchants and loyaliſts, who oppoſe the collection of taxes, which they ſay are oppreſſive, and unconſtitutionally impoſed upon them, by an illegal Aſſembly.

In the St. Chriſtopher's Gazette of the firſt inſtant, are adverti ſed the ſales of the ſhip Polly (otherwiſe the Friends) and the brig Ruth, with their reſpective Cargoes, conſiſting of lumber, condemned in the Court of of Vice-Admiralty of that iſland, for *breach of the laws of trade*.

The legiſlature of New-York, at their laſt ſeſſion, paſſed an act granting a bounty on hemp to be raiſed within that ſtate, of eight ſhillings per cwt.---and as a further encouragement to the growth of hemp, and the manufacture of cordage and linſeed oil, they laid the following additional duties: viz. on every cwt. of foreign cordage, four ſhillings; on every cwt. of foreign white rope or yarns, four ſhillings; on every hundred weight of foreign hemp, two ſhillings; on every gallon of foreign linſeed oil, four pence; on every pair of ſhoes, ſix-pence; and on every pair of boots, two ſhillings; the produce of theſe duties to be applied to the payment of the above bounties.

The above act contains a clauſe laying a duty of one and a half per cent. on all goods imported into the ſtate by a foreigner, and not conſigned to a citizen, more than paid by citizens of that ſtate, or of the United States.

And another clauſe, ſubjecting to a penalty of one hundred pounds, and coſts of ſuit, any perſon who ſhall ſell as a ſlave any Negroe or other perſon brought into that ſtate after the firſt inſtant.---Every perſon ſo ſold to be free.

And two clauſes reſpecting the manumiſſion of ſlaves; by which, if the ſlaves be under fifty years of age, and of ſufficient ability to provide for themſelves, the manumittor ſhall not be obliged to give ſecurity to indemnify the ſtate for any expence it might incur by ſuch manumitted ſlave.

The laſt clauſe of this very ſalutary act ſtates, that ſlaves ſhall have the privilege of being tried by jury in all capital caſes, according to the courſe of common law.

We hear that the legiſlature of Delaware has, in its laſt ſeſſion, aboliſhed all fairs, which were formerly held within that ſtate.

The ſubſtance of the following directions, for preventing, and curing the effects of drinking cold water in warm weather, was read about twelve years ago, in the American Philoſophical Society, by a member of the Society; and is now publiſhed at the particular requeſt of a

FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

IT is a melancholy reflection, that man, in ſeeking relief from the effects of extreme heat and labour, by drinking cold water, often meets with diſeaſe and death.

To prevent both, it is only neceſſary for him to obſerve the following cautions:

1ſt. To delay drinking, until the temperature of his body is reduced nearer to the coldneſs of the water; or,

2dly. To drink a ſmall quantity at once; or,

3dly. To leſſen the coldneſs of the water, by mixing it with any liquor warmer than itſelf; or,

4thly. To graſp the veſſel that contains the water (provided it is made of glaſs, earth, or metal of any kind) for a minute or two in his warm hands; or,

5thly. To receive the firſt ſhock of the water upon his hands, feet or face, by waſhing them, inſtead of receiving it in his ſtomach, where it immediately produces cramp and convulſions upon parts moſt eſſential to health and life.

There cannot be a ſingle inſtance produced of cold water having done the leaſt miſchief, where theſe cautions, even in *part*, have been obſerved. They are equally *neceſſary* and equally certain in their operation, whether the liquor offered to be drank be extreme cold water, beer, cyder or punch, for each of the laſt mentioned liquors has been known in ſimilar circumſtances to produce the ſame effects as cold water.

To perſons ſuddenly affected with drinking cold liquors there is a remedy, which has ſeldom failed of giving relief, where the patients have been able to ſwallow, and that is LIQUID LAUDANUM. From thirty to ſixty drops may be given in a little ſpirit, or wine and water, or, what is better than either, in warm water, if it be at hand. Theſe drops ſhould be repeated, and the doſe increaſed according to the degrees and duration of the cramp in the ſtomach. A few doſes produce eaſe and a few hours ſleep, and a gentle ſweat generally reſtores the patient to health.

Puking has been found to be very improper, tending to increaſe the cramp in the ſtomach, and to produce inflammation. Bleeding is ſlow and uncertain in its operation in this diſorder. Its principal uſe is probably to prevent thoſe inflammations and obſtructions, which ſometimes follow the action of the cold water upon the ſtomach. But theſe advantages may be derived from it as well the next day after the patient has drank the cold water, as immediately after it.

There cannot be a greater miſtake, than to ſuppoſe that ſpirits taken in large quantities leſſen the effects of heat upon the body. On the contrary, they *increaſe* them: Weak punch, wine and water, vinegar and water, ſmall beer, and ſour milk and water, are the beſt drinks in hot weather. They keep up a due perſpiration, abate internal heat, and reſiſt putrefaction. They are therefore recommended to general uſe, from long experience and obſervation of their good effects.

EXTRACT from an Act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, entituled "A SUPPLEMENT to the Acts for raiſing an Impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize imported, for ſecuring more effectually the revenues ariſing from the ſame," *paſſed the Second day of April*, 1785.

AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, every merchant, factor, agent or other perſon, who ſhall make entry of any goods, wares or merchandize whereon the duties ſhall not exceed the ſum of three pounds, ſhall forthwith pay ſuch duties before a permit ſhall be granted for landing ſuch goods; and when the duties ariſing on any ſuch entry ſhall exceed the ſum of three pounds, the ſame ſhall be paid, or at the option of the party making or cauſing ſuch entry to be made, ſecured by the bond of ſuch party, payable in three months from the date thereof: *Provided*, That if ſuch party be a ſtranger, non-reſident or otherwiſe of doubtful character, additional ſecurity ſhall be required by the Collector in every ſuch caſe.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That every ſuch bond ſo taken for the payment of duties as aforeſaid, ſhall, at and from the time of executing the ſame, have and take the like effect with a judgment entered in a Court of Record, and execution levied by the Sheriff, ſo far as relates to the binding of the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the obligor or obligors in any ſuch bond.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, or Deputy-Collector of an inland diſtrict, when and ſo often as any ſuch bond ſhall become due, ſhall demand payment thereof, or proſecute an action or actions for the money due thereon; and if the Collector ſhall neglect or delay to put any ſuch bond in ſuit more than ten days after the ſame ſhall have become due, he ſhall in every ſuch caſe be deemed to have the money due thereon in his poſſeſſion, and account for the ſame accordingly, as if actually by him received."

*** The Members of the SOCIETY for the Relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, on MONDAY next, the 4th of July, at the Maſons Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR St. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

TAXES.

Inſtructions given by the Commiſſioners of Bedford county to their Treaſurer.

ON your arrival at the city of Philadelphia, you will adverti ſe, that within ten days after, the LANDS of ſuch as are Land-holders in the county of Bedford, and that have not paid their taxes, are to be advertiſed and ſold for all arrears of taxes. Given under our hands, at Bedford, June 10, 1785.

[Signed,] WILLIAM PROCTOR, HUGH BARCLAY, } Commiſſioners.

To BERNARD DOUGHERTY.

A true copy, certified June 22, 1785, by

BERNARD DOUGHERTY,

At Mr. *Nancarrow's*, oppoſite the Bank.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield township, Montgomery county, on the 15th inſt. two ſtray creatures, viz. a HORSE and a MARE, the horſe being a cheſnut brown with a bald face, and the mare being nearly the ſame colour, and having nearly the ſame marks as the horſe. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. DERICK KEYSER. † June 17.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, June 24, 1785.*

COUNCIL took into conſideration the act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the 31ſt of March laſt, entituled "An Act to authoriſe the appointment of new Commiſſioners to execute the act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act declaring the river Saſquehanna and other ſtreams therein named, public highways; for improving the navigation of the ſaid river and ſtreams, and for preſerving the fiſh in the ſame;" and to extend the powers of the ſaid Commiſſioners to all parts of the ſame river, within this ſtate," and thereupon appointed the following gentlemen Commiſſioners for carrying the ſame into execution, viz.

General *James Potter*, *Samuel Wallis*, *George Woods*, General *Frederick Watt*, *William Brown*, Kiſkcoquillis; *John Baily*, Donnegal; *Robert Whitehill*, *John Montgomery*, Carliſle; *James Ewing*, *John Muſſer*, Lancaſter; *Michael Simpſon*, *William Baily*, York-Town; *John Churchman*, *William Montgomery*, *Bartram Galbraith*, *Thomas Turbutt*, *James Porter*, Lancaſter County; *William Maclay*, Dr. *Robert Harris*, *George M'Culloch*, Lancaſter County.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secr'y.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in and for the ſaid ſtate; and the Hon. Jacob Ruſh, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the ſame Courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the tenth day of June inſtant to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the ſeventh day of July next.

And whereas the ſaid Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; the Hon. Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq; Judge of the Admiralty for Pennſylvania, and the Hon. Jacob Ruſh, Eſq; one of the Juſtices as aforeſaid, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſixteenth day of June inſtant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the United States of America, at the ſaid State-houſe, on the ſeventh day of July next.

Notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done; and alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city or county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, and in the ninth year of American independence.

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be SOLD on the loweſt Terms,

By *James Kinnear*,

THAT large, elegant, three ſtory Brick HOUSE and Appurtenances, ſituate on the north-weſt corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets; it is an healthy, airy and pleaſant part of the town, commands a delightful proſpect, and is an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. For further particulars enquire as above. June 22. ¶

WHEREAS one Moiety of the Town of PORT-ROYAL, in Lancaſter county, on the Suſquehanna, formerly belonging to Elijah Wickerſham, now belongs to the ſubſcriber, who deſires all perſons, purchaſers of lots, to pay the arrears of ground-rents to STEPHEN CHAMBERS, Eſquire, of Lancaſter, JAMES BIDDLE, Eſq; Reading, or to the ſubſcriber, before the firſt of Auguſt next, or they will be ſued for the ſame.

CHARLES HURST, Fifth-ſtreet, on South-ſtreet.

Phila. June 27, 1785.

N. B. LOTS to let on Groundrent, from Second-ſtreet to Sixth-ſtreet, on South-ſtreet.

LOST, about two Weeks ago,

A RED Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with Silver Claſps, containing Notes of Hand, ſundry Accounts and other Papers, of no Uſe to any Perſon but the Owner, whoſe Name appears on the Papers; and ten Tickets in the firſt Claſs of the Pennſylvania State Lottery. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to HALL and SELLERS's Printing-Office, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed to have been loſt on the Road between the Lower Ferry and Philadelphia. June 24, 1785.

Newtown, Bucks county, June 17, 1785.

WHEREAS a plantation, ſituated in Falls township, Bucks county, adjoining lands of Thomas Barnes, Elijah Phillips, and others, containing about 120 acres, was ſeized and taken in execution by the Sheriff of the ſaid county, on a judgment obtained againſt the ſubſcriber, at the ſuit of Daniel Bunting. And whereas the ſaid plantation, at a public ſale, held by the ſaid Sheriff, was ſtruck off to Samuel Smith, jun. Under Sheriff of the ſaid county, who bought the ſame by agreement, between us, for me. This is to forewarn all perſons from making a purchaſe or accepting a conveyance of the ſaid plantation, as the ſubſcriber is determined to keep poſſeſſion thereof until otherwiſe compelled by law, conceiving the title of the ſaid Samuel Smith under the ſaid ſale not to be legal or valid.

¶ GEORGE MERRICK.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1785.

On Monday, the 11th of July next, in the evening, at 7 o'clock, will be ſold at the Coffee-houſe, by public vendue,

A THREE ſtory BRICK HOUSE,

ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, being in front 19 feet or thereabouts, and in depth 75 feet, be the ſame more or leſs; ſubject to a ground-rent of 4l. ſterling per year.

JOHN NIXON, Attorney in fact for

¶ Captain WILLIAM DAVIS.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A FULLING MILL, in Lower Dublin township, within one mile of Buſſeltown, and eleven miles from Philadelphia, near Bucks county road; the mill is new and in good order for carrying on buſineſs, and in a thick ſettled part of the country. It will ſuit a ſingle man or a man with a ſmall family, as there is a houſe and lot to the ſaid mill. For further particulars, enquire of JAMES PAUL, at the ſaid mill, or THOMAS PAUL, in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets, on the eaſt ſide of the way, Philadelphia. June 27. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in arrears for TAXES in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, to diſcharge and pay the ſame into the hands of JOHN BUYERS, Eſq; Treaſurer, within three months from the date hereof; thoſe who neglect to comply with this notification muſt expect, that ſo much of their lands as will be ſufficient to pay the arrearages of their taxes, together with coſts, will be ſold, agreeable to law.

DAVID MEAD,
c. 3 m. JOHN CLARK,
June 5. WALTER CLARK, } Commiſſioners.

Chester county, June 16, 1785.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the persons appointed by law to settle and adjust the accounts of the Commissioners for erecting the public buildings in Chester county, do propose to meet at the house of ISAAC GRIFFITHS, Innholder, in Tredyffrin township, on the 4th day of July next, at twelve o'clock, where all persons concerned are desired to attend. §

ABOUT the 6th of December 1784, WILLIAM YOUNG, jun. Botanist, of the township of Kingsess, near Philadelphia, went from home on a journey to Wilmington, in North-Carolina, to make a collection of seed, roots, trees, &c. in the way of his business; and some time about the 12th of April last, sent by the vessel Union, Capt Taylor, a number of boxes with a collection of those things, to Philadelphia, also a letter to his father or wife, dated the 19th of February, giving an expectation of his arrival at home the beginning of April, and has not been heard of since, which gives his family reason to fear he is deceased on the road, or that some accident has befallen him. Any person or persons that can give certain intelligence of him by a letter to the subscriber, in the township of Blockley, near Philadelphia, directed to the care of JOSEPH OGDEN, at the middle bridge, on Schuylkill, or to JACOB BARGE, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

June 20, 1785. ‖ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday evening, the 19th inst. a German Servant, named GEORGE DAVID WORTZ, by trade a butcher, but understands all kinds of farming labour, about 22 years of age, brown complexion, grey eyes, and has lately lost one of his upper fore-teeth. He had on and took with him, a blue cloth coat, a white linen jacket with sleeves, two corded dimity waistcoats with double rows of small white buttons, one pair of black velvet breeches, and one pair of trowsers made of Russia sheeting, a pair of plated shoe-buckles, round hat, and several fine shirts. He speaks English badly having arrived from Germany (by way of Amsterdam) last fall. Whoever will secure said servant, shall have the above reward, and if brought to the subscriber, Twelve Dollars. CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1785.

CAME to the stable of the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, at the sign of Captain Biddle, two weeks ago, a bay MARE, with some white spots on her back; she appears to be 15 or 16 years old, and with foal. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same in ten days from the date hereof.

June 13, 1785. ‖ SAMUEL JOHNSON.

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with the most affectionate and grateful sentiments, for the honor you have done me in choosing me your Sheriff for two succeeding years, I presume once more to appear before you; but it is only to request, that you would honor with your suffrages, at the next Election, some other person more qualified for the office; and to assure you, that no time or situation in life, shall ever diminish the gratitude or esteem with which I have the honor to be,

Your most affectionate Fellow-Citizen,
and humble Servant,

Philad. June 8, 1785. THOMAS PROCTER.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE present Sheriff having advertised his intentions of resigning his office; the honor you have conferred by placing me on the return the two last years, induces me to solicit your favors at the ensuing Election for the Sheriff's Office, which shall be gratefully acknowledged

By the Public's humble Servant,

Philad. June 9 1785. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS CROSLAND, Schoolmaster, died intestate, at the house of the subscriber, in the township of Skippack and Perkioming, in Montgomery county, about 22 miles from the city, and left some property more than would pay his just debts and funeral expences, which remains in the hands of the subscriber. And as it is said he had a wife in this or some of the neighbouring states, this public notice is given, that if she or such other heirs as he hath left, will apply as above, and make the proper and necessary proofs, they may receive the same. HARMON UMSTAT, Administrator. †

THE creditors of CHARLES READ, Esq; the elder, late of New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, duly attested, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th of the 7th Month (July) next, that a dividend of some monies deposited in their hands by the Trustees of said deceased's estate may be then made. Those who have not already furnished their accounts, omitting to render them by that time, will be excluded from this dividend. Philad. 6th Month 14. 1785.

§ THOMAS, SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, in November, 1782, a certain JACOB FALCONER, Fan Maker and Farmer, near Stewart's Tavern, at the Cross Roads in Kent county, Maryland. Whoever secures him in the goal of this city, or delivers him to the subscriber, Baker, in Fourth-street, near Race-street, shall have the above reward, paid by GEORGE KNORR.

Philadelphia, September 7 1784. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the window of the subscriber, on the 4th instant, a light homespun cloth coat and jacket, with some tar on the right sleeve of the coat, the jacket something darker than the coat. There were two Loan-Office certificates for 400 dollars each in the jacket pocket, the numbers are 54 and 55, dated April 28, 1779; one other certificate for 200 dollars, date not known; likewise a forage certificate for 10 dollars and 24-90ths. Whoever takes up and secures the thief or thieves, so that the owner gets his property again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Warwick township, Bucks county, June 9. 1785. JOHN SCOTT. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, between the plantations of John Penn and Richard Peters, Esquires, about three weeks ago, a stray red COW, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

June 8, 1785. † HENRY SMITH.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS

Has removed his STORE to Chesnut-street, nearly opposite the Bank, where he has for SALE,

A fresh Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe. §4w

Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,

Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Water-street, near the Old Ferry,

A Quantity of ANTIGUA RUM,

Also, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. common and fine drawn Nails, 11 by 9, and 10 by 8 Window Glass,

Sad Irons, English Scythes, Twine and Sail Duck. §

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of John Reynell, deceased, his late MANSION HOUSE and LOT, situate at the corner of Front and Walnut-streets.

THE House is about fifty feet upon Front and forty-two feet upon Walnut-street, is three stories high, has four large rooms on a floor, and three ceiled rooms in the garret, the entries and stair-case are very convenient, and the cellars under the whole are large, the partition walls are of nine inch brick to the garret floor, which is a great security against fire: There is a piazza and large kitchen adjoining, with a vault and cellar under both, over the kitchen are two ceiled rooms, and a pump of good water at the door: The yard is convenient and paved, under it are two vaults, supposed to contain about thirty cords of wood. At a corner of the lot (detached from the other buildings) is a brick tenement, fit for an office, or small family to live in. The whole lot whereon these improvements are, is about fifty feet six inches on Front, and ninety-six feet on Walnut-street. The house is well situated for health, and perhaps not exceeded by any for business in the city. For terms apply to

JOSHUA HOWELL,
June 6, 1785. SAMUEL COATES, or } Executors.
§ JOSEPH PASCHAL,

All persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN REYNELL, deceased, are again requested to make payment to the above Executors.

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

RICHARD WELLS,

At his Store in Third-street, between Arch and Market-streets,

FORGE hammers, smiths anvils and vizes, nails, sprigs, and screws of all sorts, carpenters, smiths, coopers, saddlers, curriers and bricklayers tools, cabinet ware, and saddlery, brass caps for wheels, harness buckles, and glass rollers, spring curtain barrels and other coach makers ware, oil stones and fish skins, locks, hinges and bolts, spades and shovels, andirons, bake-irons, flat-irons, frying-pans, grid-irons, shovel and tongs, kitchen jacks and jack chains, bellows, copper and iron tea kettles copper coffee-pots, fire-steels, japanned, steel and silvered snuffers and candlesticks, japanned trays, waiters and bread baskets, cork screws, butchers and cork screw steels, knives and forks, cutteaus, penknives and ink-pots, air vents and brass cocks, brass cloak-pins, hooks, rings, knobs and curtain rings, curry-combs and brushes, painters, hearth, house and cloath brushes, large and small scale-beams, with and without dishes, steelyards, money scales and weights, paints ground in oil, &c. &c. t. b. c. t. f.

York county, May 27, 1785.

IN pursuance of the Acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to SALE, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at the COURT-HOUSE in York-Town, 20 Acres of LAND, situate, lying and being in Mount-Pleasant township, in the county of York aforesaid, it being part of a larger tract of 360 Acres, late the property of Edward Haggen, deceased, and sold for arrears of taxes, by

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
BENJAMIN TYSON, } Commissioners.
† MICHAEL HAHN,

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Perkiomen and Skippack townships, Montgomery county, on the night of the 24th of April last, a black HORSE, between 5 and 6 years old, near 15 hands high, has a star in his forehead and a small snip, some saddle-marks, has also a small lump on one of his ribs, supposed to be on the right side, which may be plainly felt, a long switch tail, paces a little, trots and canters well. Any person securing the thief and horse, so that the owner may get his horse again, shall have the above reward upon conviction of the thief, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 3, 1785 § JACOB UMSTAT.

Penn's Neck, Salem county, May 30, 1785.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d day of January last, a Negro Man, named CATO, but is likely to change his name, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; has well shaped legs and feet for a negro: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, about half worn, the fore parts of his waistcoat are blue and the backs white, buckskin breeches, grey yarn stockings, thick shoes, and a half worn felt hat; he was born in Guinea, but talks good English; he chops and ditches, as well as farming; he is left handed, and has a tooth in the roof of his mouth; he loves strong liquor, and is very apt to swear. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have have him again, shall receive the above reward paid by THOMAS CARNEY.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forwarned to take off said negro, and those going to the back country are also forbid. †

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, on the west side of Front-street, twelve doors above the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he carries on his business in all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms. He hopes, by strict punctuality to his customers, and the greatest attention to procure the best materials, to merit a continuance of the very favourable encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in business.

He has for SALE, a neat assortment of Watch Chains, Seals and Trinkets.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to said business, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age, of reputable connexions.

Philadelphia, June 4 1785 †

RAN away on Saturday, the 4th of June, a German servant, named JOHN LAWRENCE PICKING, by trade a baker, but understands waiting and dressing hair, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, pale faced, pretty well built, wears his own brown hair tied, his eyes grey, inclining to blue; he had on and took with him a fine cloth surtout, a light coloured cloth coatee, two waistcoats, one red and one green striped with white, corduroy and cloth breeches, brown thread stockings, silver or plated shoe and knee-buckles, a cocked hat, one or two silk handkerchiefs, brown and white shirts. He is fond of company and liquor, speaks English badly, having arrived from Germany (by way of Amsterdam) last fall. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber shall have Eight Dollars Reward.

Philad. June 6, 1785. TENCH COXE.

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforesaid by them imported, at the Excise-Office, before any part thereof be stored, agreeable to a law of this state, in that case made and provided.

Also Retailers and others are requested not to move or transport any cask of the liquors aforesaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without first having entered the same according to law; as all such liquors found so moving or moved before entry, will be seized without discrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

ALL Persons who are indebted for Excise are requested to make immediate payment.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 23d instant, an Irish Servant Lad, named HUGH DENNIS, a short thick set fellow, about 20 years old, very fond of liquor, had on and took with him a cloth coloured homespun coat and jacket, tow trowsers, two pair of grey yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, &c. Whoever will secure the above lad in any goal, in Pennsylvania, Delaware or Jersey, shall have the above reward. †

Salem, May 24. 1785. JOHN ROWAN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about the 17th of May last, a grey HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, paces and trots, was shod all round. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD, in the Northern Liberties township. §

Delaware State, ss.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, June 12, A. M. 1784.

A PETITION from divers owners of MARSH MEADOW, situate on both sides of St. George's creek, in New-Castle county, praying leave to bring in a bill for cutting a canal and erecting a brick or stone trunk or sluice for discharging the waters from the said meadows, and for other purposes, was presented to the chair, and read.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of their petition, first giving six weeks notice thereof in the public papers, in order that any persons concerned may appear before the House, and offer their objections thereto, if any they have.

Extract from the Minutes,

§ 6 w JAMES BOOTH Clerk of Assembly.

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS

to be SOLD, at the STORE of Mr. JOHN M'CLELLAND, lately occupied by the subscriber, in York-Town.

THEY will be sold upon a reasonable credit, and at the lowest prices, either the whole together or divided into parcels, so as to suit the purchasers. The terms may be known by applying to said M'Clelland, or to Thomas Hartley, Esq; in York-Town; and the subscriber would attend himself upon notice. Country Store-keepers might supply themselves there to great advantage. EDWARD CRAWFORD, jun.

May 10, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

WHEREAS MARY COWAN unjustly obtained a Note of the Subscriber for the sum of *Twenty-five Pounds*, bearing date the 17th of February, 1784. This is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on the same, as he is determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

Wilmington, May 31, 1785. † DAVID PARK.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT elegant COUNTRY SEAT, GARDENS and OFFICES thereunto belonging, situate on the Banks of Schuylkill, near the Falls; late in the tenure of His Excellency Chevalier DE LA LUZERNE, late Minister of France. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, at his Office in Third-street, Philadelphia. ¶ June 11, 1785.

AGREEABLE to the Resolve of CONGRESS, of May 10, 1780, respecting the renewal of LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, destroyed through accident; I the subscriber do notify, that on or about the 6th day of January, 1780, my dwelling-house, in Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, was consumed by fire, and therein were burnt and consumed, two Continental Loan Office Certificates; that is to say, one No. 1859, for one thousand dollars, and the other No. 1860, for one thousand dollars also; both of which Certificates were issued at the Continental Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the 27th day of April, 1779, and were taken out in the name of Joseph Bruff, of the county and state aforesaid. And this notice is given to entitle the owner to have the said Certificates renewed.

6 w. RACHEL GOLDSBOROUGH.

EVAN TRUMAN,

At the Sign of the SICKLE and SCYTHE, the south side of Union street, between Second and Front-streets, Philadelphia, makes most kinds of SMITHS WORK, viz.

GRIST, Saw, Chocolate and Snuff Mill-Irons,	Falling Axes,
Printers Press and Seal Ditto,	Ditching Shovels,
Smiths Bellows,	Grubbing Hoes,
Branding Irons,	Weeding Ditto,
House Work,	Picks and Mattocks,
Carpenters and Coopers Tools,	Plow-Irons,
	Skaiting-Irons, &c. &c.

*** Said TRUMAN has for sale, a quantity of Grindstones. Allowance will be made to those who sell again. Also Fullers, Tobacco, Timber Wheel and Mill Screws.

Orders directed to ROBERT LEWIS and SONS, or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, will be gratefully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Said Truman wants an Apprentice. None need apply, but such as can be well recommended. c t f.

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